

OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.]

PARIS, (Maine,) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 29, 1826.

[NO. 126.]

THE OBSERVER.

In giving an insertion to the following article, we believe we shall perform an acceptable service to our readers. Whatever relates to those who breathed the torrent and braved the tempest of our revolution—who have impressed some of the features of their own character upon the age in which they lived—who have been honored by public confidence, and raised to the highest office in the gift of a free people—a station which could have been reached but by merit alone, deserves to be read with candor, and weighed with attentive deliberation. Whatever comes from the pen of such men will receive attention, which will not be lessened by its relation to their own lives and services. Their statements, if they produce not conviction, are at least entitled to a respectful and unprejudiced reception. The life of Mr. Monroe is our property—it is a part of our history.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MEMOIR BY MR. MONROE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS CLAIMS ON THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.

Believing that I had been injured by the settlement of my accounts, for services in former stations, I deemed it proper to bring my claims before Congress, on the 5th of January, 1825, at the expiration of which session, my term, in the high trust with which I was then honored, expired. I did not ask a decision on those claims, at that time, but sought only to bring them under consideration, that they might be decided on after my retirement.

As objections were raised against those claims during the last session, to which the observations which I had presented to the committee to whom they were referred, at the preceding session, did not extend, it became necessary for me to give further explanations, applicable to each objection, so far as I was acquainted with it; and having no direct correspondence with the committee, I requested Mr. Gouverneur to attend in Washington, to receive those explanations, and to communicate them to those who might be willing to peruse them, which he accordingly did.

It may readily be conceived, that it was impossible for me to advert to claims, founded on presumed injuries, in the settlement of my accounts, without taking into view the causes which produced them. The great lapse of time which has intervened, may have erased those occurrences from the minds of others, but, with the individual, all the incidents which affected profoundly his character, his welfare, and his peace, remain connected through life, and it is natural for him to review them with deep interest, in his retirement, especially if recalled to his memory by others of a like kind, proceeding from them. My recall from my first mission to France of 1794, was the ground on which the claims arising under that mission were principally founded. Possessing documents illustrative of my conduct, in the very circumstance for which I was recalled, that were never used before, it seemed incumbent on me to make them known on that very interesting occasion.

With that view, I transmitted them to Mr. Gouverneur, with the explanations specified, to be used in like manner. I took that measure with no unfriendly feeling to any one; indeed such feeling, so far as it ever existed, has long since ceased. My object was to place my conduct, by such additional evidence as I possessed, in an occurrence of high importance to my country, as well as to myself, in the light in which I knew that it ought to be viewed. I was very anxious also, to make known the kind and favorable sentiments which were expressed of me, by the illustrious individual by whom I was recalled, on receiving information of my conduct, from a very respectable friend, in whom he confided, who was with me, and well acquainted with it, at the period when my recall was decided on. The favorable opinion of that individual was always an object of the highest interest to me. I had served under him as a subaltern, in our Revolutionary Army, and had witnessed his very exemplary conduct at the most difficult and perilous epochs of that great struggle. I had received his approbation of my conduct in that struggle, and been promoted by him. I was a member of the Revolutionary Congress in 1783, and present when he signed his commission as Commander in Chief of our Armies, and retired to private life. I knew him a his residence in retirement, as I afterwards did, while a member of the Senate, when at the head of the Government to which he was called by the unanimous suffrage of his fellow-

citizens, and I have always cherished the highest respect for his memory, and admired his great virtues and talents.

There was another instance in which my character had been assailed in that mission, the circumstances attending which, I thought proper to avail myself of that occasion to explain. After my reception in August, 1794, by the National Convention of France, the Committee of Public Safety offered me a house for my accommodation, as the Minister of the United States, in any part of Paris which I should prefer, and sent me a carriage and horses, without waiting for my answer. I declined the house immediately, on the principle, that the acceptance of it was forbidden by an article of our Constitution, and, after retaining the carriage a few weeks, until I had obtained one of my own, I returned it with the horses, with a request that I might be permitted to pay for their use, in the same manner, as if I had procured them of an individual, which was granted and performed. At the instance and earnest pressure of many of my fellow-citizens who were then in Paris, who thought that the refusal of those accommodations might revive suspicions which had before existed, and that the purchase of a house on my own account would have a good effect, and be useful to them and to our country, in the then state of our affairs, I bought one of an individual, declaring to those in power in France that I did it to accommodate me as the Minister of their ally, and with intention to offer it to my Government, on my retirement, on the terms on which I had purchased it. Having documents to prove this fact, with the heavy loss which I sustained in consequence thereof, as I believed, by my recall, I forwarded them to Mr. Gouverneur, with the others.

Soon after my recall from this mission, I was appointed by my native State to the office of Chief Magistrate, in which I served the constitutional term of three years, and retired from it with the approbation of my fellow-citizens, as was evinced by the vote of the General Assembly, and more particularly by the manner in which it was given. My affairs requiring it, I resumed immediately my station at the bar, and with a fair prospect of success. I was at no time rich; my landed inheritance in Westmoreland county was small, but still it was something. By the sale and investment of the amount received for it in other lands, as soon as I arrived at maturity, I had laid the foundation of independence, and should have attained it, had I pursued the profession of the law a few years longer: for I possessed, at the time of my appointment on my first mission to France of 1794, more property than I now hold, and owed comparatively nothing.

At this moment, an event occurred which produced great excitement throughout our Union. By the treaty of St. Ildephonse, between France and Spain, the latter had ceded to the former, Louisiana, and had suppressed, as is believed, at the instance of the then Government of France, our deposit at New-Orleans, the right to which had been secured by our treaty with Spain of 1793. The excitement produced by that act was universal throughout our Union, and particularly ardent in the Western country, the commerce of a large portion of which, was dependent on the free navigation of the Mississippi. The aggression justified war, and many were prepared to risk it, by removing the obstruction by force.

The President preferred a different policy. He resolved to make an experiment of a pacific character, by a special mission, with intention to resort to war, so far as depended on him, should that mission fail. In that emergency he demanded my service, and nominated and appointed me to France and Spain, without consulting me, but with a perfect knowledge that I should not decline the mission.

Independent of any favorable opinion, which the President might have entertained of me personally, arising from the very friendly relations which had so long existed between us in public and in private life, there were considerations known to the public, which, doubtless, had weight with him in making the appointment. My zeal, in favor of the free navigation of the Mississippi, had been shown on several important occasions. As far back as the year 1786, when a member of the Revolutionary Congress, I had strenuously opposed a projected treaty with Spain, by which, had it been concluded, the use of that river would have been suspended for a term, and our right to it, as I thought, impaired. It was known that I wrote the paper, which was presented by the

Delegates of the State, in opposition to that project.* I mention this occurrence with no unfriendly feeling to Mr. Jay, our then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for no one thinks more highly than I have done, and still do, of his talents, Revolutionary services, and general merit, which I take this occasion, with pleasure, to declare.

Another instance had occurred, in which my zeal, in favor of the free navigation of this river, had been displayed. In January, 1795, in my first mission to France, at a period when our relations with the French Government were of a most friendly character, France and Spain being then at war, and the armies of the Republic victorious in every quarter, and particularly in Spain, a negotiation being sought by the latter, and existing between the two Governments, I presented a note to the French Government, in which I urged, from motives of policy, which ought to have weight with that Government, the exertion of its influence, to secure to us the free navigation of that river, either by extending it to a negotiation then intrusted to Mr. Short, our Minister at Madrid, or by providing for it in its own treaty. These facts being well known to the Union, could not fail to have their effect, in every quarter, as to the zeal which I should carry with me into the negotiation.

The presumption was equally strong that I should be well received by the French Government. As my efforts to preserve a good understanding between the United States and France, in my former mission, had produced some effect on the policy of that Government towards the United States, and much to its displeasure, after it had decided on a change of policy, it was natural that the censure inflicted on me by my own Government, by my recall, on the presumption that I had failed to perform my duty to it, and to my country, in that very circumstance, should excite some feeling in the Government of France, and restore to me its confidence, which had been withdrawn. The men still in power were all of the Revolutionary character, with most of whom I was personally well acquainted, and had witnessed their greatest difficulties. I was the first minister who had been presented to the Republic; had beheld three great movements against them—those of Germinal, of Prairial, and Vendemiaire—in the latter of which Barras commanded the National Guard, and Napoleon Bonaparte acted under him. This occurred at the moment when the Convention was engaged in the act of transferring the Government from itself to the Directory, and to the two Councils. I was in the Hall of the Convention just before the attack commenced, and retired from it at the instance, and under the guidance, of some of the members, who led me through the Carousal, by their cannon, whose matches were lighted, bearing up towards the street Richelieu, where those of the sections were posted and lighted against them. I had scarcely passed the latter when the action commenced, at about 4 o'clock, P. M. and which continued till 10 at night. No other citizen of our Union held the same relation to them. See, in the View, &c. three Letters to the Secretary of State, in which I give an account of those three movements, viz: April 14th, 1793, p. 145; June 14th, 1793, page 168; and October 20, same year, page 269.

It might fairly be inferred, therefore, reasoning on the best propensities of our nature, if that Government could be induced to yield to our demands, that it would be gratified to make the accommodation, at the instance of one, with whose good wishes they were acquainted, and whom they had injured. They had had before no opportunity to make to him any reparation. The day after I took my leave of the Directory, not being able to sail for the United States during the winter, and unwilling to remain a spectator of the distressing incidents which followed, I proceeded to Holland, and remained there until the Spring, at which time I hurried through France to Bordeaux, from which port we sailed.

My reception by the French Government, in my second mission, on my return in 1803, was as kind and friendly as could have been expected, from what had before occurred. That the mission contributed to the result contemplated—to prevent war, and secure to us, by the treaties which were then concluded with the French Government, not only

the free navigation of the Mississippi, but all Louisiana—Mr. Talleyrand's letter to Mr. Livingston, which was written after my appointment was known in France, while I was at sea, Mr. Livingston's letter to me in reply to mine, announcing my arrival at Havre, and the extract from Col. Mercer's journal of what passed between Mr. Livingston and me on the evening of my arrival in Paris, will distinctly show. Mr. Talleyrand states, in explicit terms, that the First Consul thought it improper to commence a negotiation, on the ground of Mr. Livingston's complaints, until Mr. Monroe, the Minister Extraordinary, whom the President had appointed to discuss the subject, should arrive and be heard, that every matter susceptible of contradiction might be completely and definitively discussed. He states, also, that the First Consul had charged him to assure our Government, that, far from thinking that their new position in Louisiana could be an object of solicitude, or cause the least injury to the U. States, he would receive the Minister Extraordinary whom the President had sent to him, with the greatest pleasure, and that he hoped that his mission would terminate to the satisfaction of both States. Mr. Livingston congratulates me on my arrival, and expresses an ardent desire that my mission may answer mine and the public expectation. War, he says, may do something for us; nothing else would: that he had paved the way for me by his memoirs, and if I could add to them an assurance that we were in possession of New-Orleans, we might do well. With the sentiments contained in this letter, those which were declared by Mr. Livingston, after my arrival in Paris, were in strict accord, as appears by the extract from Col. Mercer's journal of what passed in our first interview. On being informed that the motion which had been made in the Senate, for taking possession of New-Orleans by force, had failed, he expressed his regret at it, under a belief that force only could give it to us. It is just to observe, that, in expressing this opinion, Mr. Livingston showed no excitement whatever, but appeared to speak under a thorough conviction of what he believed to be the fixed policy of the French Government, founded on his communications with the Ministers, and what he knew of the character and policy of the First Consul, in other respects. It affords me pleasure to add, that, in the negotiation which was commenced immediately afterwards, and in the result procured by the treaties in which it terminated, great harmony prevailed between Mr. Livingston and myself.

The representation then made to me, and by authority entitled to confidence, was, that the First Consul having his cabinet assembled at St. Cloud, and walking in the garden with the members who composed it, having heard of the arrival of the Minister Extraordinary at Havre, communicated to them the fact, and then observed that the negotiation should be immediately commenced, and addressing himself to Mr. Marbois, added, that "being an affair of the Treasury, I will commit it to you." His motive for committing the negotiation to Mr. Marbois, and in a manner not to wound the feelings of Mr. Talleyrand, may be readily conceived. It was added, by the same authority, that, until that moment, so decided was believed to be the purpose of the First Consul, to cede no portion of the Territory in question, and unchangeable his views, after making a decision, that none of his ministers would have ventured to propose it to him. The sum demanded in the first interview with Mr. Marbois, was 120,000,000 of livres, but that was soon reduced to 80,000,000, of which it was agreed that 20,000,000 should be paid to our citizens, who had suffered by spoliation. It was further agreed, that the 60,000,000 payable to the French Government, should be paid in stock, and not in cash, by which a great accommodation was afforded to the U. States. It is proper to add, which I do with pleasure, that the conduct of Mr. Marbois, in every stage of the negotiation, was liberal, candid, and fair, indicating a very friendly feeling for the United States, and a strong desire to preserve the most amicable relations between the two countries.

It is just to state, that the frank, candid, and friendly conduct of the two great houses of Hope, of Amsterdam, and of Baring, of London, by offering to us loans to any amount we might require, at the usual interest, rendered to the U. States essential service in the negotiation. We had reason to believe, that the knowledge of those offers, and the confidence with which it inspired

the French Government, that our stock might be converted through them, into cash, at a fair price, aided us in prevailing on that Government to accept the payment in stock, and to lessen the amount demanded for the Territory ceded.

It is just also to acknowledge the attention received, and good offices rendered in the negotiation, by Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul, who invited me to an interview immediately after my arrival in Paris, and gave me assurances of those good offices, with which I was satisfied he complied.

In regard to these two missions, I shall remark here, that, for the mortification and distress to which I was subjected in the first, I have derived great consolation, from a belief that the portion thereof which arose from the distrust which was manifested of me, by the French Government, enabled me, under the influence of just causes, to promote in some degree, in the second, the interest of my country.

None of these documents relating to either mission, were ever published before, nor should I now publish them, if my advancement to office was depending in any instance, before my fellow-citizens. They are connected with the history of our Union, respecting which, in all its important occurrences, a just opinion should be formed. In the present state, they can affect me, in point of character alone, abstracted from every other consideration. To this I have looked with great sensibility through life. Having had occasion to notice both missions, in their most material circumstances, with a view to my claims, and in consequence character, I have thought that it was not only proper, but a duty, to communicate every document which could throw light on either the one or the other.

At the expiration of the second mission, I retired to my farm in Albemarle county, in which I had resided, when at home, from early life, and to which I have been much attached, having always lived in great amity with my fellow-citizens there. Our affairs continuing to be unsettled, I was elected by them, in 1810, a delegate to the General Assembly, and by it, during the session, to the office of Chief Magistrate, and shortly afterwards, invited by my friend Mr. Mansson, then President, to the Department of State, which I accepted. In that department, and in the Department of War, I served under him until his retirement to private life, on which event, I was elected his successor to that high trust. In these latter offices I served my country fourteen years, and in which, I well know, that I devoted my best efforts, with unwearied zeal, to promote its prosperity and welfare.—To imputations that were raised against some portions of my conduct in these offices, I thought it proper to give explanations, in my communications to Mr. Gouverneur last winter, and to which I now refer.

Respecting my claims, I have nothing new to add, nor have I any remark to make on the decision passed on them. Having presented these claims, I owed it to my own character, as well as to my family, and to those having claims on me, to bring forward, in their support, while they were depending, all the considerations on which they were founded, with the documents illustrative thereof, and applicable thereto, which was done in the explanations referred to, and will now be published. By comparing the view therein taken, with that decision, the accord or disagreement between them will be distinctly seen. Retired now to private life, I shall devote my best efforts to the fulfilment of my private engagements, and, I hope, with success. In this my retirement, I shall look back with great feeling to the very interesting scenes through which I have passed, abroad and at home, and never cease to cherish the most anxious solicitude for the continued success of our Republican system. My observations, founded on my own experience, connected with what has been deduced from the annals of the most enlightened and faithful historians, have satisfied me that our situation is more favorable, and our prospect of success incomparably better, than were ever enjoyed by any other People.

JAMES MONROE.

Virginia, November, 1826.

A poor country hawk being detected in the act of shooting a butcher bird, was taken before a Justice. "So, fellow," cried the Justice, "you think fit to shoot without a license, do you?" "Oh, no, your honor," cried the offender, "I have a license for hawking;" "so saying, he handed him his pedlar's license, and the bird shot being a hawk, the man was discharged."

[Eng. paper.]

Literary & Scientific.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor.—Having recently made a visit to Readfield in the county of Kennebec, I herewith send you an account of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary established in that place.

This institution which owes its origin to the enlightened liberality of Mr. Luther Sampson of Readfield, has been in operation about two years. It appears to be, what I believe has heretofore been a desideratum in this country, a *School of Industry*; and combines the excellencies of that established by M. de Fellenberg at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, with the advantages of our higher seminaries. It certainly ranks much above, and promises much more public utility than any of our common academies.

The School-house which is a brick edifice, three stories high, is located on an excellent farm, the property of the Institution, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land in a state of good cultivation, and well provided with buildings, stock and utensils. A practical farmer superintends the concerns of the farm. The School is under the direction of a gentleman of liberal education, who has one or more assistants, as the situation of the school may require. At present there are about Ninety Students. Of these about one half are attending to the study of the Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

The most striking feature in this establishment is the plan for combining labor with study. Young men are here received who are employed in Agricultural or Mechanical labor a portion of each day, and for their services receive a compensation according to their age and ability. These are called Institution Scholars and board on the farm. Students are admitted as at other Seminaries, who may devote themselves exclusively to study if they please. Already in the short time in which this infant Institution has existed, eighty-two young men have received a competent education, or derived material advantages in their studies, who have paid for all or part of their board and tuition in labor. Of these it was remarked to me by the Instructor, that their proficiency in study was as great as that of an equal number in the other class; while they possessed in a much higher degree the advantages of health and cheerfulness. It is perhaps not too much to say, that the greater part of these persons would have remained through life in a state of comparative ignorance, and of course far less useful to themselves and to the public, had it not been for the facilities afforded them by this benevolent Institution.

I was pleased to learn that this Seminary is not established upon sectarian principles; but that its privileges are open and free to all classes without distinction. That it deserves, and will receive a liberal patronage from the public there cannot be a doubt. That it will amply repay that patronage, its progress has already demonstrated.

A.

EDUCATION. A public examination lately took place in London, of eight young persons, half of each sex, and of the same age, who had been educated for the last three years, after two methods; one by the ordinary method of teaching, as formerly adopted in all popular schools, and the other by the new method of questions, without answers, called the Interrogative System, invented and introduced by Sir Richard Phillips. There were about sixty schoolmasters and governesses present, and nearly 200 heads of respectable families. The books used by each in their studies were arranged before them for reference; and then, of 200 questions in popular branches of knowledge, put to the four on the old system, they, collectively, answered but thirty-three correctly; while, of the same questions, the four pupils, under the new system, answered 151 correctly, and 15 with slight errors. The superiority of the new system over the old one may, therefore be considered as six to one, independently of the greater facility which it confers in writing, spelling and grammar, which was made evident by the time employed. The questions in each case were spontaneously given in writing by the company, and answered in writing, yet the answers to the 33 questions employed two hours and a half, and the 151 answers but three hours and five minutes, or less than a minute to each. It seemed like inspiration, and drew forth pearls of applause from the enlightened company assembled.

SQUARE AUGER. It was some time since stated in a southern paper, that a man had invented an auger which would bore a square hole. This statement rather puzzled the wits of many of our Yankee brethren, and some were so incredulous as to term it the greatest bore that had yet been practised upon us. But it seems by more recent accounts that such an instrument has been constructed and patented; and we are happy to relieve the doubts of any, by giving the following description from the Baltimore Patriot:—"It consists of an Augur, so constructed as to bore 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 sides, or as many as may be required. The machine, or engine, is similar in form to a Screw Augur, only there is a cylinder called the tube, with as many squares on the out side as you wish to make in the hole you bore. This tube is to be round on the inside and square at the lower end—round on the upper end for one fourth of an inch down from the top of the tube; this tube is slipped into the aforesaid auger, and good washers and screws, or keys, to force the tube down as the auger turns. This tube is to be made of different shapes, sometimes to cut only on one side, like a D, sometimes to be sharp all round. The auger has a strong screw to draw it down, and square as it goes down; this tube is to have a slit on one side, or on two sides, to vent the chips."—B. Trav.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2. Last evening our city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which however, was happily extinguished, before much damage was sustained. It was the cause of the fire which called forth the following communication:

The fire was kindled by ashes being put into a barrel and the barrel placed in contact with charcoal. Perhaps there are few people acquainted with the fact, that ashes made by burning hard wood, such as oak, walnut, maple, &c. in a fire-place, and taken up dry, are capable of producing spontaneous combustion, simply by receiving a degree of moisture, or by coming in contact with a wet board or stove, or being exposed to a very damp atmosphere. It is generally believed when fire is kindled by ashes, that it is caused by coal being put away with the ashes, while on fire; but this is a mistake. The coals, if they were on fire when buried in ashes and excluded from atmospheric air, would soon be extinguished, or if they were not, they could not kindle a fire when the air was excluded. The spontaneous combustion of ashes proceed from a very different principle.

Hard wood ashes when first made and while they are kept dry, contain a metal called potassium which is the basis of potash. This metal is very combustible and has so strong an affinity or attraction for oxygen the supporter and cause of combustion, that it takes the oxygen from water the moment it touches it and burns with a vivid flame, and the product of this combustion is potash, that is, potash is potassium saturated with oxygen, or what may be called the oxide of potassium. It should be noticed too that water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, and that when the potassium comes in contact with water it takes the oxygen from it, and the hydrogen being set free increases the combustion.—The simple explanation is this; dry ashes when first burnt, contain in them a metallic substance which is highly inflammable, and which is set on fire by moisture. Quick lime and water produce heat sufficient in some instances to set wood on fire, but ashes and water produce a much more intense heat. In adding water to lime much heat is involved, but no real combustion is produced, but in adding water to ashes there is a real combustion of the metal contained in the ashes; the metal being a combustible substance, requiring nothing but the oxygen of the water to set it on fire. Lime requires considerable water to involve the heat, but potassium requires but little, and it much is added no heat will be produced, at least no fire or combustion, for the quantity of water over and above what is necessary to furnish the oxygen to saturate the potassium, will act as a damper, and extinguish the combustion.

It is to be presumed that ignorance of the facts above stated, has been the cause of many and very serious disasters from fire, and it is with a view to put people on their guard against the dangerous practice of putting ashes into wooden vessels, that this communication is made.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

A more complete revolution in public opinion upon any single topic, has never been witnessed than that which has taken place within the last three or four years, in relation to the manufactures and commerce of our country, and the effects which each reciprocally has upon the other. It was but yesterday, as it were, that the general voice of the farmers and merchants of New-England was raised against the manufacturing interest, and the infant projects of the few who ventured to invest their property in manufactures were viewed, perhaps, with some little feeling of jealousy, but with more of compassion and with much of astonishment, that men should thus expose themselves to bankruptcy by the pursuit of schemes supposed to be wild and imprudent. The facts stated in the following article which appeared in the Daily Advertiser of Saturday, are interesting and conclusive; and show that the Woollen Manufacturer needs only the protection of Congress to enable him to become one of the most important agents in promoting the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

[Boston Courier.]

It is not the object of the writer of this communication to make any remarks at this time, upon the mistaken opinions which a few years ago were entertained by merchants in this country, in regard to the effect which a system of protection to American Manufactures would produce upon the shipping and commercial interests of the nation. It was then supposed by many of our most

intelligent merchants, that such a system would be ruinous to them, and blast the fairest prospects of our country's prosperity. The system, nevertheless, found friends enough to carry it partly into operation, and the happiest results have arisen from it.

It needs no argument now to prove to the citizens of Boston, that commerce and navigation have been greatly augmented by the establishment of manufacturing factories in New-England. In order to show how much these establishments contribute to the prosperity of these interests, I submit the following statement of facts with regard to four of the woollen factories established in the county of Worcester; each employing about the same number of hands, and making about the same quantity of cloth.

These four factories make 140,000 yards of broadcloth per annum, which is contained, as the cloth is put up and brought to market, in 900 bales, 3 feet by 2, and would occupy no more room in a vessel than 300 bales of cotton.—This is about one fifth part of a cargo for a vessel of 4 or 5 hundred tons.

Suppose these factories had not been erected, and these 900 bales of cloth were to be imported from England.—Should we by reason of this, export to Europe any more of the products of our soil, or other commodities than we now do? I think we should not. Now let us see then, how much employment these four factories afford for ships, and how much commerce is benefited by their operation.

There is annually consumed in these factories 360,000 pounds of wool; half of this quantity is foreign wool, and makes 1600 bales, somewhat larger than bales of cotton. There is also used in them 140 pipes of olive oil, 400 boxes Marseilles soap, 80 cases indigo, 60 tons dye-wood, 40 hhds. English wood, 100 hags Sicily sumac, large quantities of iron for machinery, 600 barrels flour from other States, and a great many other articles of minor consideration. Thus does it appear, that, by the establishment of these factories, eight times the amount of tonnage is employed for the supply of articles consumed in them, that would be required, were we to import the same quantity of cloths, instead of manufacturing them ourselves. I have said nothing about the quantity of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, rum and other articles consumed at these establishments, though it must appear plain to every one, that the manufacturing in New-England, employing about one fourth of its population, greatly increase the trade in these articles, as well as in those I have before enumerated.

Why then do not our merchants feel a more lively interest in the success of our woollen factories? It is because they are unacquainted with all the facts in relation to them. I was not even myself aware of the immense advantages to commerce, growing out of these establishments, until I set about these calculations, which I know are sound ones. Let them consider of this subject, then will they come forward and join the manufacturers in their application to Congress for an increase of duties on woollen goods.

Results no less beneficial are derived to agriculture by the establishment of woollen factories in this country. It is not my purpose, however, to go into this investigation at present. I may do it at another time.

B.

FOREIGN.

FRENCH PAPERS.

We have been favored with files of Paris papers to the 15th October.

The accounts they give of Greek affairs are more authentic and cheering than usual of late. It was confirmed, that the Turkish division which had invaded Athens had been driven from that quarter and compelled to take refuge in Negropont, with loss. It was also corroborated that the expedition of the Turkish Grand Admiral against Samos had been defeated; that he made two attempts to land troops on the island, and that, although he succeeded in one of them, his fleet having been compelled to abandon the coast, they were cut to pieces by the Islanders. Other accounts, however, say, that both attempts failed. The Greeks attributed the event to the activity and spirit of their fire-ships; and the Turks asserted that their ill success was occasioned by a severe gale of wind which dispersed their fleet, some of which were cast away, and the rest obliged to return to Mytilene to repair. They also announce, as certain, the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli on the 8th September, having with him the steam vessel he left England in, and six other vessels, French, American, and Dutch.

The French Gen. Boyer has resigned his commission in the Egyptian army. Mr. CANNING was making preparations at Paris to return to London.

The Greek fleet in the Archipelago consists of 70 vessels, including fire-ships.

The Turks expected the arrival of a fifth expedition from Egypt.

The French papers speak in terms of high praise of the spirited conduct of Capt. Elliot, of the U. S. Navy, in regard to the blockade of the River Plate.

[Boston Cent.]

PARIS, Oct. 1. The glaring contradictions which daily appear in some Journals, particularly the *Journal des Debats*, the *Courier Francaise*, and *Constitutionnelle*, on the distant affairs of Persia and Russia, the Russians and Turks, and the Janizaries, afford the best proof not only of their domestic origin, but of the wretched ignorance of the Novelists of the nature of the materials of which their tales are composed. They appear to be ignorant of what has long been well known, that a definitive Convention has been concluded, ratified and exchanged by Russia and Turkey on all great differences which have existed between them for years, and that the appointment of the Commission now in session at Akermann was provided for in that Convention, and that the object of the Commission is no other than the arrangement of minor details of the general Treaty, as was done by the Commissions appointed for similar objects, after the conclusion of the great Treaties of 1815. The tales of incursions of the Persians are equally as absurd. We have disdained to copy any part of these crudities, and merely notice them to prevent the public credulity from being imposed upon by fabrications the objects of the circulators of which are as detestable as their ingredients are vile.

The Greek Prince Mavrocordato is in Poland. His rivals are in power in the Morea.

Mr. Canning cannot refrain from smiling at the quantity of work cut out for him by the Journals, during his visit of recreation and amusement in this capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. Since the dreadful fire which consumed a part of this capital, a kind of tranquillity prevails; but the distress of the Turks and Armenians, who wander about without an asylum, is beyond description. It is now out of all doubt that the fire was the act of the Janizaries and their party. It may be remembered that, at the time of their suppression, they covered the walls of Constantinople with placards, in which they threatened the Sultan that they would return, even from the bottom of the sea, to avenge their wrongs. For some time past the Divan, and even the Sultan himself, appear more uneasy than ever. This may be inferred from the new measures which have just been adopted. In order not to reduce the inferior classes of the population to despair, the government is obliged to keep provisions at a lower price than they were twenty years ago. The prospect of the future is nevertheless gloomy and threatening.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

One Day Later from London.—The ship Gem, Capt. Farrier, from Liverpool, brought a Liverpool paper of the 28th of September, containing London dates of the evening of the 26th, one day later than was received. The probability of a war between Russia and Persia, is confirmed. The report received via Paris, that the conference at Ackermans had been broken off, is confirmed. The Russian Commissioners, wearied with the evasive answers of the Turkish Commissioners, had sent them a note in which all the demands made by Russia for some years past, are completely embodied, and if a satisfactory answer be not received by the 7th of Oct. it was believed that a Russian army would pass the Pruth, and occupy in arms Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Persians, to the number of ten thousand, who have invaded the Russian frontiers, are said to have made captives of a great many women and children, and carried away many cattle.

The property of Chabich, the rich Jew banker at Constantinople, lately seized, amounted to nearly sixty-nine millions piastres or 6,500,000 dollars.

A claim has been made to Charles X. to the amount of 1,200,000 francs, by the Countess Orscou, for services rendered by her ancestors in 1569 to Henry VI.

ROYAL ACCIDENT. "The Gazette de France" gives the following account of an accident that happened to the King yesterday, during his visit to Calvary:—"The King was coming down, surrounded by his suite, one of the steep stairs that led from the platform of the Church to the Chapels of the stations, and thence to the road, when his foot slipped, and he fell on his knee. By a happy effort of reflection and coolness, his majesty threw forward his hands, and the support they gave kept his head from striking on the steps. The King immediately rose up, and noticing the alarm of his attendants at his fall, condescended to reassure them by a gracious smile, and continued to descend the hill on foot as far as Suresne."

[This is the miserable style in which many of the courtly editors of Europe speak of the most ordinary accidents of Royal life. A man stumbles and falls on his knee and tries to save himself from falling by putting out his hands. This is called "a happy effort of reflection and coolness" and then the nonsense about condescending to reassure his attendants by a gracious smile that his royal person had not suffered any injury! Give us our western wits where mind and tongue are free, and where, if a man stumbles, he picks himself up again instinctively, without any "happy effort of reflection and coolness." The rest is "leather and prunella."—Nash's Enquirer.]

THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR. The following accident, which occurred a few weeks since, seems still worthily recital, although it was passed over by the daily papers at the time. It may not be amiss, says a writer in the Zoological Journal, to give persons who have the care of boa constructors a hint, not to expose their hands too much in holding fowls, &c. to the head of a boa, when near shedding its skin, and consequently nearly blind, in order to induce it to take its prey. Mr. Cops, the keeper of the Menagerie in the Tower, was a few weeks ago holding a fowl to the head of the largest of the five snakes there, when it was in that condition; the snake darted at the bird, missed it, but seized the keeper by the left thumb, and was coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. Mr. Cops, who was alone, did not lose his presence of mind, and immediately attempted to relieve himself from the powerful constrictor, by getting at its head; but it had so knotted itself upon its own head, that Mr. Cops could not reach it, and he threw himself on the floor, in order to grapple with a better chance of success, when two other keepers coming in, they broke the teeth of the serpent, and with some difficulty saved Mr. Cops from the fate of Laocoon, which might otherwise have been his also. [London paper.]

DOMESTIC.

THE REVENUE. It having been announced in some of the papers, that there would be a diminution of the revenue from the estimates of last year, the Editor of the National Journal has inquired into the matter, and says, the actual receipts will amount to the full sum estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the opening of the last session of Congress, viz. 25,500,000 dollars. And the returns already received, justify the opinion that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1827, will be amply sufficient for all the various branches of the public expenditure, including the annual applications of 10,000,000 to the principal and interest of the public debt.

[Bost. States.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. The President of the United States has appointed Charles W. Dabney, of Massachusetts, to be the Consul of the United States for the Western Islands, in the place of John B. Dabney, deceased;—Harry J. Thornton of Alabama, to be Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, in the place of Frank Jones, deceased;—William Russell of New-Jersey, to be Judge of the United States for the New-Jersey District, vice Pennington, deceased;—Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of Virginia, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

Don Pedro Gonzalez has been received and recognised by our Government, as Charge d'Affairs of the Republic of Central America.

ARKANSAS, Oct. 10.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN TEXAS. We learn by a gentleman of this place, who arrived a few days since from Miller County, that a citizen of that County had returned just before he started, from the Province of Texas, bringing information that great excitement prevailed throughout the several colonies in that country, when he left there, in consequence of the recent passage of a law by the Mexican Government for the emancipation of all the slaves in the province of Texas, and that orders had been received for carrying it into immediate effect. As may well be supposed, this information produced the greatest consternation among the slave holders, and of whom had emigrated to that country, under an assurance, as we are informed, from the local authorities of Texas, that they could hold their slaves; though we are under the impression that slavery is prohibited throughout the Republic by the Constitution of Mexico.

The large slave holders were hurrying off their slaves in great numbers into Louisiana and Arkansas; and we have heard of several persons who emigrated from this territory, who have recently crossed the line into Louisiana with their slaves. Those persons who have but few slaves have held meetings, at which it was resolved that they would stand by each other in resisting the execution of the law, until they can gather this year's crop, after which they have determined to leave the country.

We also learn that the Indians have been very troublesome for some time past, to the colonists, and that, in many settlements, they were under the necessity of erecting forts for their protection, and retreating into them for security. Several persons had been killed by the Indians within a few months, but at the last advices the alarm was subsiding. The crops are said to be short this season, and the country very sickly.

[Gazette.]

Kennebunk, Nov. 19.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. The following, so far as we have been able to collect them, are the particulars of the unfortunate occurrence which took place at Kennebunk-port a few days since:—

On Friday the 10th instant, three young men by the names of Jere, Samuel and William Jeffries, of Kennebunk-port, went out with their guns to a place called the Goose Rocks, for the purpose of shooting ducks, and such other sea fowl as might fall in their way. Having discovered a flock of ducks in the sea, not far from the rocks, they agreed to fire together, on a signal to be given by Jere Jeffries, he being a few feet in advance of the other two, and having gained a position which was considered favorable, gave the signal to fire, and

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[London paper.]

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[Dost. States.

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ARKANSAS, Oct. 10.
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[Gazette.]

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unfortunately at the same moment slip-
ped, which brought his head in a posi-
tion to receive the contents of Samuel
Jeffries' gun, who at the moment dis-
charged his piece, and the charge pass-
ed through Jere's head, the muzzle of
Samuel's gun at the time being not more
than two feet from Jere's head, which
killed him instantly. Mr. Jere Jeffries,
we understand, was about twenty-two
years of age. The foregoing occur-
rence should serve to point out the ne-
cessity of sportsmen's using the most
studied caution in the use of fire arms
at all times, whether alone or in com-
pany with others.—Gazette.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS...WEDNESDAY...NOV. 29...1826.

INFORMATION.

The subscriber would respectfully
inform his friends and the Patrons of
this Paper in this vicinity, that the
contemplated removal of the *Printing
Office* will not interfere with any ar-
rangement, as to the delivery of the
Papers or the pay for them. All
such as have engaged to pay *Wood*
the ensuing winter, are informed that
it will be received by the subscriber,
near his present residence, (the place
to be designated in some future pa-
per.) All Papers which are now de-
livered at this Office will, after the
first week in December, be delivered
at the Bar-Room of Mr. SIMON NOR-
ris, without any additional expense
to Subscribers. Our other Subscrib-
ers will receive their Papers as usual
by the different *Mail Carriers*.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

The following is a list of votes given
in the towns heard from, on Monday
last, for Representative to the 19th Con-
gress for this District:

	Repub.	Whig.	Other.	Scattering.
Paris,	66	10	0	0
Buckfield,	25	0	0	0
Norway,	2	6	10	1
Greenwood,	0	0	25	0
Woodstock,	19	0	0	0
Bethel,	23	6	0	0
Gilead,	6	3	3	0

The Editor of the *Maine Gazette*,
thinks our remarks on the *Escritoir, il-
liberal*. We certainly meant to be libe-
ral enough. We made the remarks,
because we thought and still think them
deserved. But if we are in error, we
will not aggravate our offence by a re-
iteration or defence at present, of what
we believe to be just. Indiscriminate
praise of new publications has become
so common, that any thing like censure,
however deserved, can hardly fail of
giving offence. We must either not
notice things at all or speak our opin-
ions freely. When convinced of our
errors we are always ready to make
what amends may be in our power.

From the latest accounts, it seems
that a war between Russia and Persia
is seriously threatened, if not inevitable.
The great extent and colossal power of
the head of the Holy Alliance, not alto-
gether destitute of the ambition to in-
crease her possessions, and aggrandize
herself at the expense of her neighbors,
gives some cause to the other members
of the Confederacy, to look upon her
with jealous suspicion, lest after having
united to put down one power which
threatened the existence of them all,
they shall have only effected a change
of masters. Russia is the strong hold
of despotism, and displays some skill
and prudence in her endeavors to per-
petuate it. Literature and general in-
formation, so fatal to arbitrary power,
she has checked and suppressed by ev-
ery means in her power. Whatever
tends to raise the dignity of man—to
call into exercise his intellectual pow-
ers—to make him acquainted with his
inherent rights, and pave the way for
his acquiring them;—whatever may lead
him to doubt that he was destined and
created to be the slave of kingly power,
is carefully kept from the people by
their despotic rulers.

But this will not endure, nor be endured,
Mankind have felt their strength, and made
it felt.

Knowledge, bringing with it the de-
sire and the determination to be free,
though its progress may be retarded
will yet reach them. Its march may be
slow, perhaps it is best that it should
be so, but is nevertheless sure. The
threatened hostilities are attributed to
the ambitious schemes of Abbas Mirza,
the son of the Schah. The ostensible
ground of difference, is, that the Mus-
sultan provinces under Russia are sadly
oppressed. From present appearances
the result must be against Persia, she
being in every respect unprepared, and
Russia perfectly ready for a powerful
exertion of her resources. In wars like
these it is difficult to know to whom to
wish success. Their subjects must suf-
fer in any event.

New-York Election. The re-elec-
tion of Gov. Clinton has been hardly
contested, and though elected his ma-
jority over Judge Rochester, the oppos-
ing candidate, will be but small, com-
pared with the large support he received
at the last election. Clinton seems
ever to have been more popular abroad
than at home, where though he has
warm friends, he has also powerful ene-
mies. The line of distinction between
parties in this State, seems not easy to
be defined, since for the Assembly
the opposition ticket, as it is called, is
said to have been successful. Parties
are so numerous, and have so much
more of men than principles in them,
that it is often difficult for a man to tell
to which he belongs. Some it appears
object to Clinton that he was opposed
to the Canal; others that he is a *Clint-*
onian.

THE GREEKS. The latest papers from
France bring more favorable and cheer-
ing accounts than usual for some time
past. That division of the Turkish ar-
my which invaded Athens, is reported
to have been defeated and compelled
to take refuge in Negropont with loss.
It is also corroborated, that the expedi-
tion of the Turkish Grand Admiral,
against Samos, had been defeated; that
he made two attempts to land troops on
the island; some accounts say that one,
others that both of the attempts failed.
These instances of success on the part
of the Greeks should encourage their
friends. A meeting has been held at
Philadelphia, to consider the propriety
of raising a subscription in the U. States
for the purpose of purchasing a vessel
of war for the Greeks. If all accounts
are true, some in New-York might con-
tribute largely, without doing them-
selves any injustice. But the misappre-
hension of former funds, is too fresh in
the minds of the people to expect ex-
traordinary exertions of liberality on
their part. There is little encourage-
ment for a man to contribute even from
his abundance, to feed the avarice or
swell the riches of knavish speculators.
It would be a circumstance deeply to
be regretted and strongly deprecated,
that the Greeks should suffer for the
faults and misconduct of a few pretend-
ed friends. We ought if possible to
restore the brightness of our tarnished
character by a generous and liberal
effort in their favor.

TREATY WITH GUATEMALA. The Wash-
ington papers contain the Proclamation
of the President of the United States,
promulgating a Treaty of Commerce,
Friendship, &c. which was negotiated
in December last, by Mr. Clay, on the
part of the United States, and Mr. Canas,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary from the Federation of the
Centre of America, on the part of that
Republic. This Treaty was ratified by
the Senate of the U. States at its last
session, and having since been ratified
by the other contracting party, now
goes into immediate operation. Its
leading features are:—

- 1st. The equalization of tonnage duties
imposed on the vessels of the two countries;
- 2d. A reciprocal liberty of importation and
exportation in the vessels of the respective
parties of whatever may, by law, be imported
or exported, in native vessels, without refer-
ence to the country of origin or production
of the cargo;
- And 3d. A mutual reception in the ports of
each, of the produce of the two countries,
subject to no higher duty than similar pro-
duce of the most favored nation is liable to pay.

[Port. Argus.

CONGRESS. The second session of the
present Congress will begin the first
Monday in December; and many sub-
jects of magnitude will be presented for
their consideration. The Judiciary Bill,
which was not passed at the last session,
is highly important; and will no doubt
receive early attention. The circuit
system and district circuit judges, as es-
tablished in 1801, seems to be given
up; and the great question now is,
whether there shall be one or more
new circuits, and the additional judges
necessarily citizens of the circuits. The
extent of the circuits was also a ques-
tion between the Senate and House.—
The great principle of the Bill was
generally approved.

The *Bankrupt Bill* will be urged by
many able members; but there is a
strange prejudice with country gentle-
men against such a law. The trading
part of the community call for it; nor
do we see, if it is well guarded, that
any humane and intelligent citizens can
be opposed to it. We earnestly hope
the bill will be passed.

The *Tariff* requires amendment.—
The circumstances of the country have
changed. Europe is differently situated.
Without some interference and encour-
agement to domestic manufactures, a
large portion of the people will suffer
in their enterprise, which tends directly
to the general prosperity. If the manu-
facturing interests are not protected by
the general government, other countries
will flourish and prosper at our expense.

Our trade to the *British* possessions
in the Islands would demand the imme-
diate attention of Congress, but that the
present policy is to settle existing diffi-
culties by negotiation. The President
will certainly inform Congress of the
negotiation; and they will be compe-
tent to decide, whether, as some wished
at the last session, an act of the Legisla-

ture will be proper, or not. Perhaps,
before this, an arrangement has been
made, which will be considered consist-
ent with a just reciprocity.

The case of the *revolutionary officers*
will also, we trust, engage the early and
favorable notice of Congress. They have
been neglected far too long already.
Let government make haste to be just;
or, if it be more proper to say so, to be
generous. It may well be generous in
such a case as this—there are but few,
and they are aged. Ten or fifteen years
will not have passed, before they will
all be gathered to their end and fathers.
Most of them are really poor. They
are objects of charity; and are supported
by the earnings of their children.
The pay of the Government was not a
fourth part what it purported to be
when they received its paper. They
have been quiet and obedient; they
have supported the public burdens by
their labors and purses. Let them have
something to cheer their declining days.
It is never too late to do justice. Their
blood was spilt for us. Let them not
sink into their graves in poverty.

The subject of *internal improvements*
may also come into consideration, as con-
nected with the proposed Chesapeake
and Ohio Canal, the completion of the
Cumberland Road, &c.—The majority
of the present Congress, we believe, is
in favor of appropriations for such ob-
jects. But the minority is large and
respectable, embracing all or most of the
oldest members. Mr. King was always
opposed to the doctrine. *Macon* and *S.*
Smith, still members, are opposed to it.
The power of Congress to make post
roads, none doubt. But the question of
internal improvements is quite a differ-
ent one. For it supposes powers with-
out limits and undefined, which is con-
trary to the spirit and tenor of the *federal*
compact.

There was a disposition manifested at
the last session to render public officers
more rigidly accountable for the expendi-
tures of monies put into their hands;
and to limit the patronage of the Presi-
dent, by preventing his appointing to
office, without the advice of Senate, ex-
cept in cases of absolute and pressing
necessity: And also to restrain the
power of dismissing officers from the ar-
my and navy, without the consent of the
Senate. These propositions came from
Mr. *Macon*, the oldest member of Con-
gress. If he still presses them, we may
expect much discussion and speech mak-
ing; and charges of "opposition and
radicalism."

The question of our northern and east-
ern boundaries with N. Brunswick and
Canada, is still to settle. And it is im-
portant it should be soon decided. The
state of our public lands in the western
part of the U. States is such as to ac-
quire attention and legislation. The
sale, if well conducted, will bring much
money into the public treasury. Hith-
erto much has been sold, like the lands late
of this State, in Maine, without great
avail. The expenses swallow up most
of the receipts.—And often a long credit
has been given, or taken by the purchas-
ers from an inability to pay.—*Bos. Gaz.*

NATIONAL REGISTER.

Representatives to Congress.

New-York. From New-York, Messrs.
Cambreleng, Johnson and Verplanck
are elected. From Dutchess, Thomas
J. Oakley, by a majority of 47 over
Mr. Pendleton. From Columbia, James
Strong. From Delaware, Selah R. Hob-
bie. West Chester, Mr. Ward; Otsego,
Mr. Chase; Albany, Stephen Van Rens-
selaer; Rensselaer, John D. Dickinson;
Saratoga, John W. Taylor; Essex,
Franklin, &c. probably Mr. Keese;
Washington, Henry C. Martindale; On-
tario, Messrs. Maynard and Marvin. Mr.
Barnard is elected from Livingston and
Monroe; Mr. Evans, from Genesee; Mr.
Garney, from Erie, &c. John C. Clark
is probably elected from Chenango and
Broome; Mr. Storrs, from Oneida;
Mr. Woodcock, from Tompkins; John I. De
Graff, from Schenectady, &c. John Ma-
gee is supposed to be elected from Slu-
ben, &c. [N. Y. Statesman.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Esq. of New Jer-
sey, has been elected a Senator of the
United States to fill the vacancy occa-
sioned by the death of Mr. M'Ilvaine;
and also for six years from the 4th of
March next. The vote was a close
one, Mr. Frelinghuysen, the other can-
didate, having received 28 votes, and
Mr. Bateman, including his own vote,
receiving 29. The Trenton True Ameri-
can states that both these gentlemen
are friends of the administration.

A correspondent wishes to know, as
Congress is soon to be in session, in
what way he can distinguish the "opposi-
tion" from the "administration." In
answer to him we would say, that "the
administration" party always vote as the
President recommends, "right or wrong,"
and take for their guide, on all occa-
sions, Daniel Webster. "The opposi-
tion" always oppose every measure re-
commended by the President, good or
bad, and take George McDuffie for their
leader. There is a third class which
refuse to be bound to the car of either,
and will be often found on one side, and
then the other, as the justice of the case
or the good of their "ry demands."
To this party we be-
ly be.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE. A letter from
an American gentleman in France has
lately been published, in which, after
giving an account of the hospitable re-
ception he had received at Lagrange,
adds, "General LAFAYETTE is at the pre-
sent [Oct. 5th] in Paris, and receives,
as usual, with his well known kindness,
the children of his adopted country. Per-
mit me to express to you my mortifica-
tion, when I was informed yesterday,
that no less than nine applications in a
few days, had been made by Americans
to the General for pecuniary assistance,
and he gave them all they requested.
God forbid I should attempt to close the
hand of charity, but every American
feels an interest in whatever relates to
LAFAYETTE, and I hope some means may
be devised to ascertain who and what
they are, who thus call forth the ever
ready benevolence of our Nation's
Champion and Friend."

Remark. The letter-writer ought to have
ascertained and published the names of these
Leeches, as a mean to prevent the repetition
of the plunder.—We can add, as a fact, that
previous to the General's departure from the
United States he was almost constantly as-
sailed by mendicants, who contrived to obtain
private interviews with him at Washington,
and by the recital of old revolutionary tales,
interlarded with accounts of perils encoun-
tered, and their present distresses, many of
which were fictitious, would so work upon
his compassionate heart, that he would in-
stantly empty his pockets of their contents,
and bestow them on the beggars without
counting; and we have the authority of a
letter from a gentleman then high in office,
for saying, that these artifices were so fre-
quently and successfully practised on the old
General, that fears were actually entertained,
that he would return to France as moneyless
as he came from it. It is time that a stop
should be put to such nefarious practices on
the benevolent heart of our Country's friend.
[Boston Cent.

Married.

In Portland, Jairus S. Keith, Esq. of He-
bron, to Miss Mary C. Norton, of the former
place.

In Turner, Mr. George W. Jones to Miss
Sultana Mason, of Thomaston.

Died.

In Gilmanton, N. H. Miss Sophronia Rob-
inson, aged 22 years.

In Salisbury, Mass. Capt Enoch Collins,
aged 67; a revolutionary soldier.

In Phillipston on the 31st ult. Mr. Silas
Stow, aged 70.

In Jefferson County, Ken. on the 16th Oct.
Col. Richard C. Anderson, who was an aid
to General La Fayette in the revolutionary
war. His death was greatly accelerated by
the news of the death of his son, the Minis-
ter to Colombia.

In Fairlie, Vt. Doctor Thompson, the cele-
brated steam doctor. It was a hard case,
says the Journal, however deserving he was
of his fate, that he should be carried off under
the operation of one of his own prescriptions.

Drowned.—In Livermore, Emery, aged 13
years, son of Mr. Noah Bucknell, of Hartford.

"Ah! Mons. Thomson come again!!!"

We are requested by a friend of Dr. Sam-
uel Thomson to announce that this originator
of the use of the vapor bath, in ordinary
practice, is not dead, as was mentioned lately
in our paper. The mistake probably arose
from a person being discovered dead in the
mountains in Vermont, in whose pockets were
found various herbs and minerals.—*B. Cent.*

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the *Oxford*
Bookstore, for Books, Goods, or
STATIONARY, are reminded that the sub-
scriber is about leaving town and mak-
ing new arrangements in his business;
he therefore gives notice, that there is
no time to be lost in making payments,
as all outstanding accounts of this kind
will shortly be left with an Attorney for
the most prompt collection.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

STEPHEN EMERY,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
WILL continue in the practice of his
profession at Paris, in the County of
Oxford, as circumstances have occurred to
prevent his contemplated removal.
Paris, Nov. 27, 1826. 126

Drawing Announced.

THE Drawing of Class No. 8, CUMBER-
LAND AND OXFORD CANAL
LOTTERY will POSITIVELY take place at
the Town Hall in Portland, on TUESDAY,
Dec. 5th, next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
P. VARNUM,
J. P. BOYD,
N. MITCHELL, } Managers.

Portland, Nov. 13, 1826.

A few chances for Fortunes at the
Oxford Bookstore.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Oxford, ss.
PURSUANT to Warrants from HENRY
RUSSELL, Esq. Treasurer of the County of
Oxford, in the State of Maine, to me directed,
against the following Townships of unim-
proved Lands in the County of Oxford, for
the following State Tax for the years of our
Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four and
twenty-five, viz:—
Township No. 2. Letter A. for 1824, 6 50
do. do. for 1825, 7 60
do. No. 2. 2 Ranges, for 1825, 6 14
do. No. 4, 3 Ranges, for 1825, 5 60

I hereby give notice that unless said Taxes
and all intervening charges are previously
paid, so much of the Townships of Land will
be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-
House, in Paris, on Monday the twenty-
second day of January next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay
the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Sheriff
of Oxford County.
Hebron, November 28, A. D. 1826. 126

FOR SALE at the *Oxford Bookstore*,
ALMANACKS stitched in Marble
Covers, with Blank Leaves. Nov. 16.

BARAINS!!

AS the concerns of the *Oxford Bookstore*
will be closed in a few days, the subscri-
ber will sell his goods at low prices. Persons
in want of BOOKS, STATIONARY, or any
other articles usually kept at said Store, have
now an opportunity of purchasing to advan-
tage.

For sale as above,

Young Hyson and Souchoong TEAS; Coffee;
Chocolate; Tobacco; Raisins; Allspice;
Pepper; Ginger; Salt Peter; and several
other articles usually wanted in families.—
The articles are of good quality, and will be
sold cheap. Nov. 23.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *STAND*,
at *Washburn's Mills* (so called) in Paris,

—CONSISTING OF—

Two Acres of good LAND; a Two-
story DWELLING-HOUSE, one part finished for
a Store; with a good BARN, SHED, and other
conveniences;—also, a POTASH. The House
has a good Porch attached to it, with a good
Cellar and never-failing Well of Water.—
This place is eligibly situated for a Trader or
Mechanic. Said Stand will be sold on fa-
vorable Terms, and a long Credit will be
given with good security.

If said Stand is not sold at private sale,
it will be offered at Auction on Monday the
eighteenth day of December next, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon. Sale to be on the
premises.—At the same time and place will
be sold at Public Auction, a variety of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPENTER'S
and JOINER'S TOOLS, &c. &c.
DANIEL BROCK.
Paris, Nov. 29, 1826. 126

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive
assortment of

English, French, India,
& American
PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super
and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings,
with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR

CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Ex-
change and Middle-streets.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. 125

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

150 BUSHELS GOOD CORN;

300 do. do. RYE;

100 do. do. WHEAT.

—ALSO—

60 M. good Laying SHINGLES;

which will be sold low for Cash or Six
Months' Credit, good security.

JOHN R. BRIGGS.

Woodstock, Oct. 30, 1826. 122

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, Esquire, one of the
Justices of the Peace within and for the
County of Oxford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprie-
tors of the township of Lovell and the County
of Oxford, deeming a meeting of said Proprietors
of the townships aforesaid necessary, do
hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a
meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at
the dwelling-house of John Wood, in Frye-
burg, in said County of Oxford, on Monday,
the twenty-fifth day of December next, at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the fol-
lowing purposes, viz:—

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.
- 2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all
such officers as may be needful to transact
the business of said Proprietors.
- 3d. To accept the reports of Committees
who have been heretofore appointed to lay
out their lands in Lots, and other purpose.
- 4th. To raise such sum or sums of money
as will be necessary to defray the expenses
of the Proprietors, and to pay all the debts
incurred.
- 5th. To determine whether the Proprietors
will sell the residue of their Lands, or Timber,
or any part thereof, or both, in said town-
ships, to defray the expenses and demands
against said Proprietors, and if so, to fix upon
the manner of disposing of the same.
- 6th. To act upon all such matters and
things as shall be deemed necessary to close
and finally finish the concerns of the Proprie-
tors.

JOHN WOOD,

SAMUEL NEVINS,

RENAJMIN WEBBER,

ROBERT PAGE,

ROBERT BRADLEY.

Fryeburg, November 13, 1826.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss. To John Wood, of Fryeburg, in
the County of Oxford, Esquire,
one of the Proprietors of the town-
ship of Lovell and of the town-
ship of Sweden, in the County of
Oxford, and one of the subscribers
of the foregoing application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are
hereby required to notify and warn the Prop-
rietors of the township of Lovell and town-
ship of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, to
meet at the time and place, and for the pur-
poses expressed in the foregoing application,
and to act upon you are required to make due
return of this warrant, and of your doings
thereon, to the said Proprietors at their said
meeting.

Given under my hand and seal this fifteenth
day of November, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-six.
STEPHEN CHASE, Just. Pac.

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
MODERN PATRIOTS.

Confound such odd fellows, a set of old fools;
Whose musty old proverbs are quite out of date;
It was one of their maxims; the worst of all rules,
To neglect their own good for the good of the State.

There was old General George, and subalterns a score,
A thousand times madder than we moderns be—
They fought and they quarrel'd, until they were sore,
Because mother Britain forbade them BONA.

And when with much sweating and tugging and toil,
They drove the old beldam away out of sight,
As busy as beavers these lords of the soil
Both night and day labor'd to secure public right.

They knew not the wisdom of these modern days,
Inventions, conventions, State bargains and tricks,
A new code of maxims surpassing all praise,
From more cunning heads than the head of "old Nick."

By orthodox practice, 'tis holden a sin
To consult public good as occasions may fall;
But this we keep secret and loudly begin
By crying—our country, our country, our all.

Coalitions and bargains next follow in time,
Sole means to gain influence, office and cash;
For honesty now to no office can climb,
And virtue and worth are contemptible trash.

Then scourge me, such ninnies, who do not agree
To lay ragged honesty back on the shelf;
For surely a man at a glance may now see
That a patriot is one who takes care of himself.

THE REPOSITORY.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Last Scenes of Mr. Jefferson's Life, &c.
A friend has been kind enough to place in our hands the following correspondence, which we have no doubt will furnish as much gratification to our readers as it has done to ourselves. In the letters of Mr. Jefferson, we find a masterly refutation of the errors which have been so frequently repeated as to an important period of his public history. In the mode of refuting them we also see a new proof, of how much genius is indebted to method for some of its most successful efforts.

DEAR SIR: You insisted on my giving you the particulars, of my last visit to Monticello, and a sight of the correspondence which led to it. My visit, you know, was frustrate and melancholy, and its details, you may suppose, will be sorrowful and few. The correspondence being destined for publication in a second edition of Lee's Memoirs, will soon be accessible. In the meantime, I send you copies of two of Mr. Jefferson's letters—which cannot fail to increase your admiration of him.

Upon arriving at Charlottesville, on the 27th June, although it was reported that Mr. Jefferson was sick, the account seemed neither so definite nor alarming, as to render it proper that I should forego the object of my journey. I, therefore, addressed a note to him signifying my arrival and readiness to wait on him next day, or any other day of that week, which might be more agreeable to him. Next morning Mr. Trist called on me, confirmed the account I had before received, and said that Mr. J. had desired that I would dine at Monticello that day or the preceding. The preceding day was the Thursday before his death, and when it came, it seemed to be the general impression around me, that the life of the Patriarch was in danger. I, therefore, determined to call in the forenoon, and in case his indisposition continued to be serious, to return before dinner to Charlottesville. As I approached the house, the anxiety and distress visible in the countenance of the servants, increased the gloom of my own forebodings, and I entered it under no little agitation. After the objects of my early call was made known to Mrs. Randolph, she told me that although her father had been expecting to see me, he was then too unwell to receive any one. It was but too evident, that the fears of his daughter overbalanced her hopes, and while sympathizing in her distress, I could not help sighing, to think that, although separated from him only by a thin wall, I was never more to behold the venerable man, who had entered all the walks of politics and philosophy, and in all was foremost—and to whom, the past, and the present, and all future ages are, and will be, so much indebted. However, Mrs. Randolph having left me, to attend on her father, soon returned, and observed that she had taken it for granted that he could not see me; but upon her casually mentioning my arrival, he had desired I should be invited into his chamber. My emotions at approaching Jefferson's dying bed, I cannot describe. You remember the alcove in which he slept.—There he was extended, feeble, prostrate; but the fine and clear expression of his countenance not at all obscured. At the first glance he recognised me, and his hand and voice at once saluted me. The energy of his grasp, and the spirit of his conversation, were such as to make me hope he would yet rally—and that the superiority of mind over matter in his composition, would preserve him yet longer. He regretted that I should find him so helpless—said, if he got well, I should see all the papers he had promised. He

talked of the freshest which was then prevailing in James River—of its extensive devastation—and said, he had never known a more destructive one. He soon, however, passed to the University, expatiated on its future utility—said, its cost would not, altogether exceed \$320,000; commended the professors, and expressed satisfaction at the progress of the students. A sword was suspended at the foot of his bed, which he told me was presented to him by (I think) an Arabian Chief, and the blade was a true Damascus. At this time he became so cheerful as to smile, even to laughing, at a remark I made. He alluded to the probability of his death, as a man would to the prospect of being caught in a shower—as an event not to be desired, but not to be feared. It was to be apprehended that the eagerness with which he conversed, would exhaust him, and therefore, I could not indulge myself with a long interview. Upon proposing to withdraw, I observed that I would call and see him again. He said, "well, do—but you will dine here to-day." To this I replied, "I proposed deferring that pleasure until he got better." He waved his hand, shook his head with some impatience, saying emphatically—"you must dine here—my sickness makes no difference." I consented, left him and never saw him more. I observed that he kept the flies off himself, and seemed to decline assistance from his attendants. Mrs. Randolph afterwards told me this was his habit—that his plan was to fight old age off, by never admitting the approach of helplessness, and he was, moreover, exceedingly averse to giving trouble. From the interview, I conceived strong hopes of his recovering, and when, after dining, I conversed with his physician, Dr. Duglison of the University, these hopes were rendered more sanguine. For he seemed to think his disease was conquered, and that he had nothing but the inelastic state of age to fear. Mrs. Randolph and the family soon appeared to feel the diffusion of these hopes—which were but too fallacious.

I shall never cease to deplore that I did not find him in good health. The rise of the waters, among other disasters, produced this by delaying me.

With great regard, I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,
H. LEE.
Washington, 19th Aug. 1826.

"The Witch of New-England."

Agnes Bradler pursued her route homewards rapidly, and not without a degree of anxiety. Evening had let fall her veil, and though twilight still lingered about the scenery, like the pallid spirit of departed day—her hues were grave and melancholy, and combining with the loneliness of all around, filled the mind of the timid girl with a dread that at times almost overpowered her. She now recollected, for the first time, the caution of her brother; and while ignorant of its reason, her terror and excited imagination, dwelling on the unusual charge, conjured the most fearful pictures. Pale and agitated, she passed quickly along a path, that led for a short distance on the shore of the river, the banks of which were overhung by the trees. Could she pass this in safety, she would then be within sight of the parsonage, and within a few hundred yards of some of the straggling houses of the village. She had not proceeded many paces, when, feeling herself suddenly seized, she turned, and, with indistinguishable horror, found herself in the arms of an Indian. The latter, in a low, hoarse tone, mingled with respectful tenderness, endeavored to soothe or calm the wild terror of the female, who, recoiling with instinctive loathing from his touch, seemed dumb, and almost motionless with fright.—The savage pointed to a canoe, which she now perceived for the first time, tied to a willow tree near, and made her understand she must enter, and accompany him. His air, stern and determined, had yet a gentleness when he addressed her, and his fierce martial eye lost its ferocity when fixed in her face, and assumed an expression of adoration, mingled with sadness. The terrified girl now attempted, with the eloquence of grief and despair, to deprecate the fearful fate that threatened. The Indian listened, not without emotion, but silently, and exhibiting no symptom of change in resolution.—Throwing herself at his feet, she implored his mercy—offered ample reward—the friendship and gratitude of her family—threatened him with the sure vengeance that would follow the perpetration of his crime,—but in vain.

The savage maintained his melancholy air and inflexible purpose. At length, startled by some noise or rustling in the wood, he seized Agnes in his arms, and bore her in spite of her struggles and cries rapidly to the canoe. Overcome with her exertions and the horror of her situation, she fainted, and the savage placing her in the canoe, entered himself, and pushing from the bank paddled rapidly down the stream. He used his oars skillfully, and was speedily gaining the middle of the river, when two dogs rushed from the thicket followed by two men, one of whom carried a rifle. They appeared to have been attracted by the shrieks, which were loud and uttered as by one in the extremity of terror and distress. They

hastily gazed about them, and as the moon shed a bright and unclouded light on the water, the canoe was soon discovered and hailed. No answer was returned, and the savage redoubled his exertions to gain a safe and level landing at some distance below. "By Heavens!" exclaimed one of the men on the bank, "I see a woman in the canoe and the rower is an Indian." "Yes," answered his companion, "it is indeed a red man; but do you recognise the female?" "No," said the other, "she appears to be bound and motionless, or from her silence she must have fainted with terror."—The two men, who proved to be Charles and Uncas, ran along the shore for some distance, following the canoe, and repeatedly calling to the rower to stop. The latter, however, returned no answer, but seemed to be exerting every nerve to reach the opposite bank, which he now evidently approached. "He must not be permitted to reach the shore," said Uncas; "if his foot touches the ground the lady will be lost." "I will fire," said Charles, and preparing his rifle, he presented the piece, and again calling to the Indian, warned him of his intention, and once more ordered him to desist and return. With the instinctive sagacity of his tribe, the savage ceased rowing for a moment, drew the still inanimate body of Agnes towards him, and placing her in such a manner as nearly to shield him, he again resumed the oar, and pushed vigorously for the bank. "The villain!" exclaimed Charles, "and yet there is not a moment to be lost; shall I run the risk and fire?" "Yes," answered Uncas, "but the white hunter must now exert all his skill. I know the red man to be the Sachem Samoset, and the girl is too surely the sister of your friend Edward." An involuntary groan and exclamation of horror from Charles at once evinced his prior ignorance and present fears—he faltered and the rifle sunk from his shoulder. He trembled in every limb, as he gazed with a look of despair, upon the canoe now within a short distance of the landing place. "There is not a moment to be lost," said Uncas—"see, young man, the canoe flies rapidly—a few more strokes of the oar and she will touch the shore." "Good God!" said Charles, "should I miss the wretch, and murder her—it is too horrible!" "Quick—fire!" cried the Indian, "or all will be lost—the Great Spirit will direct the ball—Fire." Collecting himself by a strong mental effort, the youth seized his rifle—took deliberate aim—and the report rung through the surrounding woods and hills, answered by a thousand echoes—that at last died away among the distant cliffs.

CITY LIFE.

I do not know what you meant when you urged me to visit town; you told me I should find the folks very clever, and see a great many fine things. I partly believed you; and yesterday paid a visit to my wife's half sister, Mrs. Tumbleup, who lives in Boston. In a house jammed in among a great pile of houses, with a door-yard about as wide as a carrot-bed. I got to town about ten o'clock in the morning; and on inquiring of a young fellow where sister lived, he told me to ride down street to the corner of the green, turn round the printing office corner, and after down street to Mr. —'s, turn round by the left, there she lived at the first house on the right hand, just at the head of — street. "Much obliged to you," says I—"now I know just as well as I did before." The puppy began laughing; and I was left to inquire again, or find my way alone. The next man I spoke to proved a little more civil; he went with me till he could point out the house, and then wished me a good morning. I found sister's folks at breakfast, late as it was; they seemed glad enough to see me, but looked crooked at my old boots; and when I asked where I should turn the old horse, they went to the door, and pointing down the street told me that M.—'s stable was there. I thought plaguy odd, seeing I had come cousining; however, I began to think I must do as I was bid; so I scampered away through the mud, and soon saw old Sorrel safe in a brick stable as big as a meeting-house. By the time I had got back to sister's, and told wife's and children's love to her, and all that; the clock struck twelve. I was glad to hear it; as I had eaten breakfast very early, I began to feel pretty sharpset. However I had my longing for my pains; for not a bit of dinner did I get till after two o'clock; we then sat down to a fine looking piece of beef, but it was not half roasted, so I rose from the table about as hungry as I sat down. After dinner, I was preparing to go down to the water side, to do some business for one of my country neighbors, when sister told me I must be back at half past four to tea. I obeyed her punctually, and judged from our country practice, I hoped I should find some butter, cakes, and ham, to make amends for my tough dinner. On my return at the tea hour, I found several young folks at the house, who, I suppose, had come there to see sister's eldest girl, Sophy. When I first got in, Sophy got up and made a courtesy, and told them that I was uncle Brushwood, and then told

who they all were; but I have forgot now, and besides, I must hasten to tell you about my tea scrape, the very pickle of all the plagues which this town visit has brought upon me. After we had waited about half an hour, a little negro came out of the kitchen, with a towel tucked under his chin, lugging along a great tin platter as big as a broad-tray; I stared like an owl, and could not tell what to make of it. The platter had about a peck of tea-cups on it, all full, besides a sugar-pot, and I do not know what else; and to top off all, the puppy brought it right to me. I started back; the young folks flattered like a flock of black birds; sister scowled, and called out, "brother don't drink hyson; I'd forgot it!" The negro then carried it to the rest; they each took a cup off the platter, first putting a bit of sugar into it, and then drizzled in about three drops of milk out of a little thing no more like a milk cup than a gridiron. They held their tea-cups in their hands and began to sip, red hot as it was; sister said, "you'd better try a cup of our hyson, brother, I guess you'd like it." I thought I must do as I was bid again; and so I tried to work it as the rest did. I got my cup into my hands; but I am sure it was hotter than the rest; for the very saucer burnt my fingers; and at this moment along came the negro with another platter full of bread and butter. And now, had you seen me, you would have pitied me from your soul. In one hand I held a tea-cup, as hot as a warning-pan, and in the other a great bit of bread and butter; and for my life I could not tell which way to go to work to eat the one or drink the other. The sweat ran down my face with mere vexation; but at length, as I was dolefully hungry, I made a greedy bite at my bread; in doing this I tilted the tea-cup in the other hand, so that sister's hyson stopped over on my fingers and scalded me so intolerably, that down went bread and butter, tea-cup and all. The butter side of the bread fell flat on the knee of my new velvet breeches; and the hyson, after scalding my knee to a blister, ran down my boots to my very toes. Up I jumped and capered about the room like a bell-sheep; the boys and girls ran out of the room and left sister and me together. I wiped my velvets while she was picking up the fragments of my tea-cup; and as she carried them into the kitchen, I seized my hat, took French leave, got old Sorrel from the stable, and after a ride of five hours I got safe home at ten o'clock at night.

I need not tell you our folks were dolefully frightened to see me return at that hour; that, if you happen to call pretty soon, you may see my new velvets half spoilt; poor me, limping round the house with a scald on my knee, as big as a leather apron, and wife scolding like a bedlamite, because, as she says, I have disgraced the family. However, if I ever go to town cousing again, they may whip me for a jackass to the West Indies. T. B. P.

NEW READING. St. Peter says, "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" A clergyman in our own State of New-Hampshire, lately asked the question which follows, in his sermon—"If the hypocrite is scarcely saved, where shall those who possess no religion appear?" [N. H. Spectator.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Stationary,

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore,
MORSE'S, Cummings', Adams', Goldsmith's, Woodbridge's and Worcester's GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS; Cummings' Easy Lessons; Perry's, Walker's, and Johnson's DICTIONARIES; Murray's, Fisk's, and Ingolsby's GRAMMARS; Young Ladies' Accidence; Whippley's Compend, with Questions; Scott's Lessons; English Reader; American Preceptor; Columbian Orator; Murray's Introduction; Murray's Sequel; Evangelical Instructor; Museum; Student's Companion, new edition; Pike's, Walsh's, Bezout's and Kline's ARITHMETICS; Webster's and Goodale's SPELLING BOOKS; Scholar's First Book; with most School Books used in this part of the State—All of which will be sold cheap, either by the dozen or single.
Also,—Writing and Cyphering Books; Quills; Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Paper, &c. Nov. 16.

Capt. John Evans' Estate.

THE subscribers have been commissioned by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and allow claims upon the estate of JOHN EVANS, late of Fryeburg, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, and will attend to that service, at the office of STEPHEN CHASE, Esq. in said Fryeburg, on the second Monday of January and on the second Monday of February next. Claims, to be allowed, must be proved.
JOHN STUART BARROWS.
HENRY C. BUSWELL.
Fryeburg, Nov. 13, 1826. 125

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.
A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for the cure of Coughs and Consumptions, has just been received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, both in large and small bottles.—It is deemed wholly unnecessary to insert any of the numerous Certificates given in favor of this truly valuable Medicine, as the numerous calls for it by the afflicted fully test the estimation in which it is held by the public.
Price—Large bottles, one dollar—Small do. fifty cents. Nov. 16.

INDELIBLE INK.

For marking on Cotton and Linen, For sale at the Oxford Bookstore. Nov. 16.

HARTFORD PETITION.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, respectfully represent that from the geographical condition of their town and the mountainous character of their lands, they are deprived of many of the conveniences enjoyed by other towns generally, and are put to very great inconveniences in assembling to transact their public town business, and other necessary affairs—that from the peculiar location of the town no central point is afforded for those purposes—that there is neither gristmill or sawmill of any efficiency, nor any water machinery in the whole town, nor any water privilege sufficient to afford a permanent mill site for either of those purposes; from which causes few mechanics settle in the town, and its inhabitants are obliged to go abroad for all accommodations of this character—that for those purposes and for transacting their mercantile concerns, those of the inhabitants living on the south part of the town, go to Buckfield Village, where their roads concentrate, while those on the north part go chiefly to Canton, and some to Sumner.

The undersigned therefore confidently believe it would greatly conduce to the general good of the inhabitants, that the town should be divided, and a part annexed to Buckfield, a part to Canton, and a part to Sumner, and your petitioners being on the southerly side of the town, for the reasons above given, respectfully request, that that part of Hartford lying southerly of the line running between lots numbers ten and eleven in the first range, and thence due east across the town, may be set off and annexed to Buckfield, to become a part of that town, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

DAVID WARREN, and 72 others.
Hartford, November 9, 1826. 121

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, respectfully represent, that from the geographical condition of their town, and the mountainous character of their lands, they are deprived of many of the conveniences enjoyed by other towns generally, and are put to very great inconvenience in assembling to transact their public town business.—That from the peculiar location of the town no central point is afforded for those purposes—that there is neither gristmill or sawmill of any efficiency, nor any water machinery in the whole town; nor any water privilege sufficient to afford a permanent mill site for either of those purposes; from which causes few mechanics settle in the town, and its inhabitants are obliged to go abroad for all accommodations of this character. That for those purposes and for transacting their mercantile concerns, those of the inhabitants who live on the south part of the town, go to Buckfield Village, where their roads concentrate, while those on the north part go chiefly to Canton.

The undersigned therefore confidently believe it would greatly conduce to the general good of the inhabitants, that the town should be divided, and a part annexed to Buckfield and a part to Canton; and your petitioners being on the northerly part of the town, for the reasons above given, respectfully request, that that part of Hartford lying northerly of a line running between lots No. 10 and 11 in the first range, and thence due east, across the town, may be set off and annexed to Canton.

OAKES THOMPSON, and 67 others.
Hartford, Oct. 20, 1826. 124

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—
Ballou's Notes on the Parables, new edition; Winchester's Dialogues; Kneeland's Sermons on Divine Benevolence; Ballou's Review; Kneeland's and McCall's Controversy on the question of Endless Misery; Ballou's Inquiry; Universalists' Hymn Books; Union of Christ and the Church; Sermons, &c. Nov. 29.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber will place in an Attorney's hands all of his unsettled accounts and notes, in sufficient time to be sued for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in January next.
H. R. PARSONS.
Paris, Oct. 31, 1826. 6w 123

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hocksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.
Hocksett, June, 1823. JOHN WHIPPLE.

For sale by appointment of the Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

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